THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 11. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 261.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SETTLE.

Governor Reid has notified the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on the 17th instant (to-day) to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Settle.

The Standard says Judge Settle was called to the Bench in 1832. His service has been long, laborious and most useful. He has shown himself a learned and upright Judge, and will carry with him into his retirement the sincere wishes of all that the evening of his days may be as calm and happy as his morning and noon-day have been fruitful of pure intentions and honorable and worthy deeds.

☞We have received a copy of the fourth annual Catalogue and Circular of the Odd Fellows' Female College, Rogersville, Tenn.—The last session closed with two hundred and twelve students. The fifth session will begin on the 6th proximo.

☞The Hon. Edward Everett has been re-elected President of Harvard College.

☞The number of suicides in Paris during the year 1853, according to account just published, was 3,674, of whom nearly one fourth were females.

☞At Buffalo, N. Y., last week, a German lost his wife by cholera, married another the next day, and lost her also by death on the day following.

☞Samuel H. Montgomery, of Arkansas, has been appointed Agent for the Indians in New Mexico.

Hon. Francis Burt, of South Carolina, at present Third Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska.

☞Mike Walsh and Mr. Seward, of Georgia, both members of Congress, had an old fashioned rough-and-tumble dog fight the other day. The Georgia man "waxed it on" to Mike, beautifully.

☞The City Hall at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire a few days since.

☞A tailor in London has been fined 40 shillings for making a coat with cloth covered buttons! An act of Parliament of George III, enacts that every coat must have brass buttons, and the act being still unrepealed, the magistrate had no option but to inflict the fine.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Susquehanna Register says that the following document was picked up near an attorney's office in Montrose a few days since:

"The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of the Democratic Party, has been dissolved by mutual consent.—Franklin Pierce will close up the business of the concern, and from present indications will speedily accomplish that desirable end. All persons, (most Southerners) who are indebted to said firm, will please to "fork over," and all having claims against it (chiefly Northern Congressmen,) will present them to the said Franklin or, Caleb Cushing, his attorney, for liquidation.

[Signed] THE DEMOCRACY.

We find the above miserable device floating about in our Down East Exchanges. Wonder if the following, which we picked up near Canal Street, a few days since, will not equal the above!

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the Northern and Southern Wing of the Whig Party, has been dissolved by the Northern Wing, leaving us completely in the lurch. The business of the concern having been wound up long since, this notice is simply given to inform all persons having claims against it that they need not present their accounts for settlement as there is nothing to settle with. All persons indebted to the concern—principally the abolitionists, are requested to "poney up" immediately if not sooner. Millard Fillmore, John M. Clayton, and Bell of Tennessee, have been appointed commissioners for the purpose of winding up this business.

[Signed] THE WHIG PARTY, (L. S.)

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of agitating the sectional, religious, and patriotic feelings of the country for the simple object of defeating the Democratic party. The copartnership will exist one year from date, and will be known by the name, style, and title of "Know-Nothings & Co."

Northern Whigs,
Southern Whigs,
Abolitionists,
Native Americans,
Ambitious Foreigners,
Overzealous Religionists,
Disappointed Locofocos,
Fag-ends of everything,

Attest, Mobile Advertiser.
" Alabama Journal.
U. S. of N. A. July 4, A. D., 1854.

The Late Thomas Ritchie.

The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date contains a Memoir of Thomas Ritchie, prepared at the instance of that paper, "by a gentleman who, from a long and intimate association with Mr. Ritchie, is peculiarly competent to the task of portraying the character and career of that distinguished man." We have read this memoir with interest. It occupies nine columns of the Enquirer, and full justice is done to the illustrious deceased. There are many persons who would be gratified to have it in pamphlet form, so as to be bound up and preserved, and handed down to other times.

The Memoir concludes as follows:

"Thus died the white-haired Nestor of the American press; thus departed the husband, father, friend, and "though the voice of sadness will be heard, yet its plaintive sounds will be mingled with strains of consolation, for he that hath passed away died in the fulness of years, cheered by the clustering memories of a long, eventful and well spent life, and by the hopes of a joyful existence beyond the grave."

A suitable epitaph for his tomb would be that which, on the 25th of June, 1850, he said would be applicable to himself:

"Here lies a man who never turned his back upon his country, who was always devoted to his friends and never dreaded his enemies."

We conclude this sketch with the last clause from his will, exhibiting still even, when preparing for his encounter with the stern destroyer, that his thoughts were ever upon his country, her glory and welfare:

'I cannot repeat the advice which the illustrious and patriotic George Mason has inscribed upon his will. He enjoins upon his sons not to dedicate their lives to the public service. On the contrary, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to watch over the interests of a country of which he is a member, and such a free and glorious country as *this* is! Who is not proud of her destiny?—Who is not willing to give his services and even his life for the maintainance of the great principles on which her *free* and *federal* institutions are based? America has made one of the greatest political discoveries which the world has ever witnessed; a form of organization which reserves to the States and their people the power of regulating most of the functions which appertain to governments, leaving but very few powers, and they only of the most general and yet important character, to the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. Hence the specification which is made in the constitution of those powers, which the United States are to exercise in their legitimate sphere; and hence the necessity of watching over the operations of their machinery and repressing its excesses, when it threatens the rights of the States. We are already the greatest power among the nations.—We are destined to be greater still; but let us not be too ambitious of inordinate acquisitions, or too rapid in our advances.—Let us fill up the immense territory which we own. Let us not be too anxious to step our foot from the main land to the islands, unless, indeed, as in the case of Cuba, we are threatened by the barbarization of that beautiful neighborhood. Let us not deny to the inhabitants of other lands a free assylum into our own shores; but let us confine ourselves to the operation of natural causes. In this way we may best accelimate the emigrant to our free institutions. Preserve both the rights of the States and the Union of the States.—These are the two great pillars of American prosperity and glory.'"

☞A crystal palace is to be built at Naples. The King has approved the plan, and pointed out the site.

The Nebraska Bill.

This wonderful Nebraska Bill has wrought
A miracle that ne'er was seen or thought.
Three thousand priests of pure New England breed
Who never in one point of faith agreed,
And never will again—that I'll be sworn—
Have tuned their throats to one harmonious strain
And draw together both by bit and rein.

Religion ne'er could bind them in one tether,
But politics have brought these saints together,
And knit them, not by Christian love of others,
But Christian hatred of their Southern brothers.

Boston Post.

A HUSBAND OR A HUNDRED DOLLARS.—A few days ago a buxom Irish woman, fat and forty, arrived in Springfield, Massachusetts, by one of the Boston trains, in hot pursuit of her lover. Having ascertained his whereabouts, a warrant was procured for his arrest for breach of marriage promise, alleging damage in the sum of $100. Duly armed with his missive, officer Walker made his acquaintance, giving him a choice of alternatives, marriage or damage. The former was assented to, and, under pretence of arranging his toilet went to his room, but was followed almost immediately by the officer, who was just in time to see the promised bridegroom, through an open window, spanning an opposite field at 2.40 gait. Quietly taking possession of the fugitive's forgotten wardrobe, which was found to contain nearly $150 in hard cash, more than enough to satisfy the warrant and heal the broken-hearted, the knight of the "star" was content to wait the issue. Twenty-four hours brought back the unwilling bridegroom, who, unable recover his money without giving himself in exchange, finally yielded obedience to his fate. The marriage was soon perfected and the groom, apparently resigned and contented, left in the next train for Boston, accompanied by his bride, whose extavagant grins betokened an overjoyed heart at her successful pursuit of a husband under difficulties.

Springfield Republican.

Sick and in Prison.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Wildly fall's the night around me,
Chains I cannot break have bound me,
Spirits unrebuked, undriven
From before me, darken Heaven;
Creeds bewilder, and the saying
Unfelt prayers, makes need of praying.

In this bitter anguish lying,
Only thou wilt hear my crying—
Thou, whose hands wash white the erring
As the wool is at the shearing;
Not with dulcimer or psalter,
But with tears, I seek thy altar.

Feet that trod the mount so weary,
Eyes that pitying looked on Mary,
Hands that brought the Father's blessing,
Heads of little children pressing,
Voice that said, 'Behold my mother,'
Lo! I seek thee and none other.

Look! O sweetest eyes of pity
Out of Zion, glorious city,
Speak, O voice of mercy, sweetly,
Hide me, hands of love, completely;
Sick, in prison, lying lonely,
Ye can lift me up, ye only.

In my hot brow soothe the aching,
In my sad heart stay the breaking;
On my lips the murmur trembling,
Change to praises undissembling;
Make me wise as the evangels,
Clothe me with the wings of angels.

Power, that made the few loaves many,
Power, that blessed the wine at Cana,
Power, that said to Lazarus, "waken!"
Leave, O leave me not forsaken!
Sick and hungry, and in prison,
Save me, Crucified and risen.

Fall Plowing.

Having some twenty odd acres we intend planting in corn next spring, the question comes up in a practical way—What will the soil gain in the available food of plants by plowing it this fall? On light sandy or gravelly soils we doubt the propriety of plowing several months before the seed is committed to the earth, because we fear that the elements of both organic and inorganic matter rendered soluble by tillage, may be washed out of the open ground, and the land impoverished rather than enriched by fall plowing. We have no doubt of the fact that tillage often operates greatly to the injury of the soil, sometimes by dissolving the food of plants prematurely, so that a part is lost by the washing of the plowed earth long before it is planted or sown, and other times the fine clay and sand run together and become hard before spring, so that the labor of fall plowing is lost. These remarks are made to show that there are two sides to the question of autumn plowing for seeding in the spring. Soils which are either very open, or very compact from an excess of fine clay, gain little by stirring them long in advance of planting. Frost, however, may, and often does, operate to improve clay land by rendering it more friable, if plowed in the fall or winter. This is particularly true of clayey loams, soils that do not run together like potter's clay. Clay soils which are not benefitted by fall plowing, nearly always need underdraining to increase their porosity and friability. By throwing the ground into beds when plowed, and opening a deep water furrow between each land, much may be done to prevent the soil from becoming very hard in dry weather, and mortar in wet weather. Undoubtedly autumn tillage saves field labor in the spring, when one's teams may not be in the best possible condition for service, while a great deal of work is suffering to be done. Had we plenty of good teams and laborers, we should rarely plow any field more than four weeks before it was to be sown or planted.

So soon as tillage develops the elements of fertility, and rains fall to dissolve them, our notion is that the seed should be in the ground to grow and consume the raw material of the crop. We are very well aware of the recent researches of Prof. Way and others, showing the retentive power of soils in preventing the loss of materials applied to land in a state of solution, we are not, however, satisfied that expectations in that matter are to be fully realized by farmers. Mr. Mechi says that his liquid manure, after passing through several feet of soil, still contains both organic and inorganic matter; and we know that in all good land, rain-water that comes out in springs and wells is not pure, but abounds in both vegetable and mineral salts dissolved out of the ground. Tillage increases the solubility and solution of these substances which are the food of plants; and hence tillage at the time of planting and afterwards augments the feeding and growth of crops.

Having decided to plow a field in the fall, we should not hesitate to break up the subsoil a little deeper than it was ever before exposed to the light, heat, frost and atmospheric gases above ground. These are powerful chemical agencies, and admirably adapted to deepen and improve a soil. If one can turn under a good coat of grass, weeds, mould, or manure, so much the better for the land.—Break the ground fine—that is, cut narrow furrows, as well as deep lines, that the tillage may be perfect.—*Genessee Farmer.*

It is reported in Washington that Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Charge de Affairs to Nicaragua, and Mr. Marlin, of Nashville *Union*, Charge to Guatemala.

After all, California is a good deal of a country. For summer costume, in the "free and easy" part of the climate, the men folks wear a straw hat, pinewood apron and jack knife. The women hav'nt settled in that part of the nation yet.

The inhabitants of Cuba number about a million and a half.

A Chinese Romance.

In some Chinese romances and tales, we find a considerable share of wit as well as sentiment. From one of these Voltaire has not disdained to borrow one of the best stories in his "Zadig." A disciple of the sect of Taoutsee, or Doctors of Reason, while meditating among the tombs, observed a young lady seated by one of them, eagerly employed in fanning the structure. On approaching the spot, and seeing her in tears, he ventured to ask whose tomb it might be, and why she took such pains in fanning it? The lady, with great simplicity, replied, "You see a widow at the tomb of her husband; he was most dear to me, and he loved me in return with equal tenderness. Afflicted at the idea of parting with me, even in death, his last words were these—'My dearest wife, should you ever think of marrying again, I conjure you to wait, at least until the plaster of my tomb be entirely dry; after which you have my sanction to take another husband.' "Now," said she, "as the materials are still damp, and not likely soon to dry, I thought I would just fan it a little to assist in dissipating the moisture."

"This woman," thought the philosopher, "is in a monstrous hurry;" —and having recently taken to himself a beautiful wife, he hastened home to apprize her of the adventure.

"Oh, the wretch!" she exclaimed, "what an unfeeling monster! How can a virtuous woman ever think of a second husband? If, for my misfortune, I should ever lose you, be assured I should remain single for the rest of my life."

"Fair promises," thought the philosopher, "are easily made; but we shall see." He suddenly became dangerously ill; a tender scene occurred; the lady vowed eternal remembrance, and repeated her resolution to remain a widow to her dying day. "Enough," said the philosopher, "my eyes are now closing forever;"—and so saying the breath departed from his body. The desponding widow, with loud lamentations, embraced the lifeless body, and held it locked in her arms. Among the mourners who assembled on the melancholy occasion, was a youth of fair exterior, who said he had come from a distance to place himself as a pupil under the deceased sage. With great difficulty he procured a sight of the widow; she was struck with his appearance; she saw him again on the following day; they dined together, supped together, and exchanged tender looks and expressions. The youth was half smitten, the lady wholly so; a marriage was speedily agreed upon; the youth, however, previously demanded three conditions, one of which may suffice for our notice; it was that the widow should forthwith turn out of the house the unsightly coffin that contained the remains of her late husband. The lady readily consented; the coffin was sent to an old shed at the bottom of the garden.

Preparations were now made for the marriage feast, but the bridegroom was suddenly seized with convulsions and fell on the floor. The bride was desired by his domestic not to be alarmed, for that these fits were not unusual, and that there was a cure for them—the only and certain one—the brain of a man recently deceased, taken in warm wine.

"Oh!" said the lady, "my late husband has been dead only a few days, get me a hatchet, and I will go myself and open the coffin, and take out the remedy."

Thus fortified, she posted away to the bottom of the garden, and striking a blow with all her might—behold! the lid flew open, a groan was heard, and, to her great horror, the dead man rising up, very coolly said, "My dear wife, lend me your hand to get out."

The unhappy inamorata, finding all her intrigues discovered, and unable to survive her shame, hung herself to one of the beams.—The philosopher found her, and having satisfied himself that she was quite dead, cut her down very coolly; and having repaired his own coffin, laid her in it, fully determined never to take another wife.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES BY THE CATHOLICS.—A very respectable and well known merchant of this city, who resides in North Bridgewater, informs us that no little excitement exists in that town, owing to the extraordinary disclosures recently made by some Catholic female domestics. They were asked, "If the Priest told you to poison our families, would you do it?" and nineteen out of twenty answered, "Yes." They were then asked, "What would become of you?" and the answer was, "Oh, the Priests would take care of us!" This frank and apparently honest avowal of the supreme power of the Priest over their subjects, has very naturally caused much alarm among the American families, who feel no safety of property or person while a Roman Catholic remains under their roof. Many have already discharged there domestics, and others are preparing to do so immediately. We also learn that the removal of all Catholics from the Shoe Factories in North Bridgewater is contemplated.—*Boston Bee.*

NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.—The New York Sunday Mercury speaks in the following plain and distinct manner of the recent attempt, by a commission merchant in that city, to burn his store:

"We care not how this case of Mr. Peverelly turns out—for we believe he will escape punishment—it cannot shake our belief in the fact that three fourths of all the fires in the Seventh and Eighth districts are the work of the merchants who occupy the stores, and to whom a burning out comes as a salvation from utter insolvency. We have often noticed that the warm May breezes have a direful effect upon fur stores—that a new steamer's news announcing a heavy fall in the price of cotton, always light up a midnight fire in a store piled with that commodity—and that the refusal of the banks to discount the notes of a wholesale dealer always compels the Insurance Companies to pay for his stock."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 38.]

AN ACT making further appropriations for continuing the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with the estimate made by the War Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for continuing the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit:

For the continuation of the road from Point Douglas, on the Mississippi river, to the mouth of the St. Louis river, of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, twenty thousand dollars;

For the continuation of the road from Point Douglas to Fort Gaines, now Fort Ripley, ten thousand dollars;

For the continuation of the road from the mouth of Swan river to the Winnebago agency, five thousand dollars;

For the continuation of the road from Wabashaw to Mendota, fifteen thousand dollars;

The continuation of the construction of said roads to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him, or under his direction: *Provided*, That so much of any former acts as require the first-mentioned road to terminate at the falls or rapids of said St. Louis river, are hereby repealed.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 39.]

AN ACT to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine into and ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the said Territory in the suppression of Indian hostilities within said Territory during the years eighteen hundred and fifty and eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and that the amount of such expenses, when so ascertained, be paid into the treasury of said Territory: *Provided*, That the sum so paid shall not exceed in amount twenty thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and sixty-five cents, which amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 40.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle, on just and equitable principles, all claims for services rendered in the late war with the Rogue River Indians in Oregon—known as the Rogue River war—according to the muster-rolls of the same; also for subsistence, forage, medical stores, and expenditures, as well as for all other necessary and proper supplies furnished for the prosecution of said war; and that, on such adjustment, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 12]

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of the second section of "a resolution to establish certain post routes," approved July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the joint resolution to establish certain post-routes, approved July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be so construed as to authorize the Postmaster General to pay a reasonable compensation to the persons carrying the mail from Valonia Springs, by the way of Nineveh and Coventry to Oxford, and from Oxford, by the way of Coventryville to South Bainbridge, in the State of New York, from the time the mail was directed to be carried on said routes, up to the time the first contracts went into operation thereon, exclusive of what has been paid under said resolution, and at the same rate.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 13.]

A RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the works of Thomas Jefferson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they hereby are, directed to distribute, by mail or otherwise, the works now publishing by authority of Congress, known as the works of Thomas Jefferson, in the manner following, to wit: To the President of the United States, one copy; to the libraries of the different departments, of the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, one copy; to each member of the present Senate and House of Representatives, one copy, to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, five copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Library of Congress, six copies; to the libraries of the States and Territories of the Union, each one copy; to the Smithsonian Institution, the military Academy, and the Naval School at Annapolis, each one copy; to the Joint Committee on the Library, for the purpose of international exchange, twelve copies; to such colleges and literary and scientific institutions or associations, as shall be designated by the present Committee on the Library, three hundred copies.

Approved 20th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 14.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to fix the compensation of the employees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers, clerks, messengers, and other employees in the legislative department of the government, shall be paid an increased compensation of twenty per cent. upon the compensation now received by them, respectively; and the messengers of the House of Representatives shall not receive less than is allowed to messengers of the Senate of the same class; such increased compensation to commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and that a sum sufficient to pay the same to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no person whose compensation was increased by the act approved April twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be benefited by this joint resolution: *And provided further*, That the usual extra compensation shall not hereafter be allowed to any person receiving the benefits of this joint resolution.

Approved 20th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 41.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Georgetown Gaslight Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That David English, Robert P. Dodge, Richard Cruikshank, William M. Fitzhugh, Richard Pettit, William F. Seymour, Adolphus H. Pickrell, and William Bucknell, and their present and future associates, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Georgetown Gaslight Company," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; to ordain and establish by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, and generally to do every act and thing necessary to carry into effect this act, or to promote the objects and design of this corporation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of this corporation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that a share in the same shall be twenty-five dollars, and books of subscription to the said capital stock, or to such portions thereof, as from time to time may by the directors, for the time being, be deemed proper and necessary, shall be opened by the appointment, or under the direction of the directors hereinafter named, subject to such rules, limitations, and conditions as by them shall be prescribed, and the stock of the said company shall be deemed personal property.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the stock, property, and affairs of the said company shall be managed and conducted by and under the direction of a president and seven directors, being stock-holders; that the said directors shall be elected on the first Monday of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and on the same day in each succeeding year thereafter, and shall hold their offices for one year from the day of their election, and until other directors shall be elected in their place; that such election shall be held in Georgetown aforesaid, at such time and place as a majority of the directors for the time being shall appoint, and notice of such time and place of election shall be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers printed and published in said town, at least fourteen days before the day of holding such election, and every such election shall be by ballot, and by such of the stockholders as shall attend for that purpose, either in person or by proxy, and each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of the stock which he or she may have held, and may continue to hold in his or her own name, for at least fourteen days before the time of voting; and the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be the directors, and if it shall happen that two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, the directors in office at the time of such election shall, by a plurality of votes, given by ballot determine which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be director or directors, so as to complete the whole number to be chosen; and the directors so chosen shall, as soon as may be thereafter, proceed to elect by ballot, one of their own number, or one of the shareholders, to be their president; and whenever any vacancy shall happen in the said board, of president and directors, the same shall be filled up by the remaining directors by plurality of votes, until the next annual election: *Provided always*, That the president of the said company, and at least six of the directors, shall be inhabitants of the said town.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That David English, Robert P. Dodge, Richard Cruikshank, William M. Fitzhugh, Richard Pettit, Wm. F. Seymour, Adolphus H. Pickrell, and William Bucknell shall be the first directors of the said company; the first named of whom shall be their president and shall hold their offices until the first Monday in June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and until others are chosen in their places.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case it shall happen at any time that an election for directors shall not take place on the day appointed by this act for that purpose, the said corporation shall not for that cause, or for any non-user, be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful to hold an election for directors on any other day, in such manner as shall be provided for by the bylaws of the said corporation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the directors, or a majority of them, to require payment of the subscriptions to the capital stock of the said corporation at such times and in such proportions as they, or a majority of them, shall deem fit, under the penalty of forfeiting any or all previous payment or payments thereon: *Provided*, notice of the instalment required to be paid shall have been published at least fourteen days in one or more of the newspapers printed and published in the said town, before the day appointed for the payment thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority to manufacture, make, and sell gas, to be made of coal, oil, tar, peat, pitch, turpentine, or other material, and to be used for the purpose of lighting the city of Georgetown, or the streets thereof and any buildings, manufactories, or houses therein contained and situate; and to lay pipes for the purpose of conducting gas in any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the said city: *Provided however*, That the said company shall so conduct the manufacture of gas as not to injure private property, or create a nuisance; and that the said pipe shall be laid, subject to such conditions, and in compliance with such regulations, as the corporation of Georgetown, aforesaid, may from time to time prescribe: *And provided further*, That the right to erect and put up any buildings, works, or apparatus, for the manufacture of gas, shall be subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and regulations as the said corporation of Georgetown may, from time to time, prescribe or direct.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully do, or cause to be done, any act or acts, whatsoever, whereby the works of the said company, or any pipe, conduit, plug, cock, reservoir, or any engine, machine, or structure, or any matter or thing appertaining to the same shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured, or destroyed, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said corporation double the amount of the damage sustained by means of such offence or injury, to be recovered in the name of said corporation, with cost of suit in any action of debt, or on the case, to be brought in any court having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person or persons, nor any incorporated company, hereafter to be created by Congress for that purpose, from engaging in and pursuing the business specified in the seventh section of this act, and that it shall be lawful for Congress, at any time hereafter, to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said Georgetown Gaslight Company to make, issue, or put in circulation any bill, draft, check, order, promissory note, change ticket, or anything else promising or agreeing to pay money, intended to circulate as money, or the tendency of which shall be to circulate as money or currency, and the violation of any one of the provisions of this section shall be a forfeiture of the charter hereby given, and shall subject each of the directors voting for the same, to a fine of fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the stockholders in the Georgetown Gaslight Company shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all right granted to the Washington Gaslight Company by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Washington Gaslight Company, approved July eight, eighteen hundred and forty-eight,' approved August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two," to lay gas mains or pipes in the city of Georgetown, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved 20th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 42.]

AN ACT regulating the time of holding the sessions of the district and circuit courts of the United States in the eartern district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall hereafter be annually only three stated sessions of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, which shall be held at New Orleans on the third Mondays of November, February, and May: *Provided*, That the judge of said court shall be and he is hereby, authorized to adjourn any stated session to any time or times previous to the next stated session of said district court whenever he may deem it expedient.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the fall term of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, shall hereafter be held on the first Monday of November in each year instead of the third Monday of December, as heretofore provided by law.

Approved 20th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 43.]

AN ACT making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean.

Approved 22d July, 1854.

We regret very much to state, that on Thursday last, in this place, while the Democrats were engaged in raising a Bragg pole the pole slipped and fell upon Mr. Charles Finch, by which he was almost instantly deprived of life. Mr. Finch was standing under the pole holding it up with a plank as it was raised—the end of the pole slipped bringing it down upon him and breaking his skull.

He was an industrious and worthy citizen, and his bereaved family have the sincere sympathies of the community.—*Standard.*

Spain and the United States.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate this afternoon, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body this morning:

To the Senate of the United States:

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:

"In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations.

"In case the measures taken for the adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency which I earnestly hope may not arrive, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for justice and tranquillity in the future.

I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call fort a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility of their acts on the Spanish government itself.

Meanwhile information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required in my judgment that all the constitutional power in the Executive should be exerted to prevent the violation of such a positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend.

In conformity with these convictions of public duty a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in their behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private exhibitions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of Constitutional power will continue to be verified, whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress.

Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one and usurp the powers of the other of these depositaries of the functions of government.

I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to dispense with the suggestion therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Aug. 1, 1854.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.—A Surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the captain of a company containing 55, the writer in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, except as a physical or metaphsical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation; it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty;—thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one third had been in elevated situations in life, four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.—*Daily Gazette.*

A FAST RAILROAD.—The Waukeesha (Wisconsin) Democrat has an editorial about the speed of cars on a certain Western railroad, of which the following is the closing paragraph: "Travellers of leisure, however, say they like this road much better than any other in the country; it is so much like the Erie canal—they can jump off to pick strawberries, shoot pigeons, liquor, up, &c. and occasionally return to sit on the cars to rest. Last week we conversed with a farmer, on the line of the road, who happened to have three sheep killed on the track. He informed us that he had spent ten days in vain, in endeavoring to find out who owned the road, that he might sue for damages; he then consulted an honest attorney, who informed him that he could not prove that the cars ran fast enough to overtake a sheep or anything else. A horse-thief, who was arrested in Fon du Lac a short time since, upon being informed that he was sentenced to the States prison, replied that he did not care if they sent him by railroad, as his time would expire before he reached there."

A man named Thomas Edgar, in a drunken fit, deliberately shot his wife dead at St. Louis, on the 31st ult.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 17, 1854.

☞ All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to

THOS. W. ATKIN.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have obtained license from the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, to practice Law in this State:

COUNTY COURT.

L. P. Waddell, Chatham county.
Robert H. Ward, Rockingham county.
J. F. Gipson, Surry.
S. C. Bryson, Henderson.
W. H. Spencer, Hyde.
J. O'Hanlon, Cumberland.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Leon: F. Siler, Franklin, Macon county.
R. H. Cannon, Buncombe.
William Ducker, Henderson.
T. N. Crumpler, Rockford, Surry county.

DEATH OF JNO. A. LILLINGTON, ESQ.

We are pained to learn from our Salisbury exchanges that John A. Lillington, Esq., Senator elect from Rowan and Davie counties, died at his residence in Mocksville, on the 6th instant. He had been ill for about two months, and unable to take any part in the canvass. On Thursday he was elected, and on Sunday death claimed him. Mr. Lillington was in the prime of manhood, and greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

☞ The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuits:

Elenton,	Judge	Dick.
Newbern,	"	Caldwell.
Raleigh,	"	Ellis.
Hillsborough,	"	Bailey.
Wilmington,	"	Manly.
Salisbury,	"	Saunders.
Morganton,	"	Settle's suc.

LINCOLN EXPRESS.

We have received the first number of the Lincoln Express, a Democratic journal established at Lincolnton, by J. G. Schorb, Esq.—The number before us bears marks of taste and ability. Here's our ☞, neighbor.—Good luck attend you on the boisterous sea of paperdom.

☞ The Raleigh Metropolitan says—"Hon. George E. Badger, U. S. Senator, reached his home in this city *in time to vote!*" Congress did not adjourn until the following Monday, *four days after the election!* Comment is unnecessary.

HOGS.

The Louisville Journal notes offers to sell two to four thousand hogs, to be delivered in December, at three and a half cents per lb., nett, but there are no buyers at this price.—The butchers are paying three and a quarter cents gross for fat hogs.

A RICH MINE IN SPARTANBURG.—We have upon our desk, says the Spartanburg Express, specimens of Silver, Copper and Lead ore, which is said to be rich, found upon the Estate place of the late Smith Lipscomb, Esq., deceased. This property will be sold on the 2nd Monday in September next, by order of the Court of Equity, in order to effect a division among the legatees.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that more wheat has been raised in California, this season, than can be consumed in eighteen months.

☞ Rev. J. N. S. Huffaker has been selected by the Publishing Committee to Edit the Holston Christian Advocate, until the meeting of the Conference in October.

BROWNLOW ON MRS. STOWE.

Dr. Brownlow gives the following description of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the reputed author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Dr. is "some" at drawing pictures:

"She is the most homely woman now alive. With thick lips, and large teeth, prominent cheek bones, slab-sides, and lantern-jaws, she has beef enough upon her ancles to feed a litter of hound pups. The middle of her foot will make a hole in the ground, and the thickest part of her body is the middle of her waist. The sight of her in a clover field, would wean a mule colt from its mother."

☞ Eleven hundred and thirty three deaths are reported to have taken place in New York during the week ending the 5th inst. Two hundred and eighty-six deaths were produced by cholera, ninety three of which were among the Institutions on Ward's Island.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The Whig journals of the country, true to their federal instincts, are finding fault with the Administration for the bombardment of San Juan by the United States' vessel of war Cyane. Knowing the Whig press as we do, we are not surprised to find it taking sides with a foreign country against its own. The Richmond Enquirer well says—the Whig press have habitually manifested such alacrity in condemning the conduct of our government in its controversies with other powers, that their denunciation of the Administration for the recent occurrence at San Juan will be taken by the public as a mere outburst of party spleen and unpatriotic impulse. From the papers submitted to Congress by the President in explanation of the affair, the impartial mind will deduce this double conclusion, first, that the Administration are not responsible for the bombardment of San Juan, and secondly, that the act itself is not deserving of censure.

The instructions of the government to Commander Hollins, were dictated by Secretary Dobbin with the caution characteristic of the man, and with a precision of terms which excludes every inference of violent purpose. While directing Commander Hollins to demand reparation and apology for outrages upon our citizens and insults to our government, Mr. Dobbin anxiously and carefully inculcated the utmost forbearance and clemency which the emergency would warrant. It is perfectly clear that he did not contemplate a resort to such an extremity of violence, much less advise and authorize it in advance. In the same spirit, the Secretary of State prepared his instructions to the United States Consul at San Juan. Of all the men in this country, Mr. Marcy is the least liable to be misled by an impulse of passion, the least liable to act upon imperfect information, and the least disposed to measures of unnecessary violence. His instructions, therefore, to Mr. Fabens, are quite as calm and cautious as the instructions of Mr. Dobbin to commander Hollins, and as little significant of a predisposition to extreme measures. They submit the whole case to Consul Fabens, with the expression of an earnest desire that the difficulty may be adjusted peaceably and without resort to measures of coercion.

In acquitting the Administration of all responsibility for the destruction of San Juan, we must not be understood to imply the least censure of the act or of the conduct of the gallant commander of the Cyane. On the contrary we maintain that the wrongs and indignities inflicted upon our citizens and the person of our Minister, not only justified but demanded a signal chastisement in the event of a refusal of apology and reparation. The recital of these wrongs and indignities by Mr. Borland and Mr. Fabens with the corroborative statement of other American citizens, and the insolent refusal of the authorities of San Juan to make atonement for their misconduct, establish a case which conclusively justifies the severe punishment inflicted by the Cyane.

San Juan was another Barrataria, a den of thieves and murderers, who had congregated there from all quarters of the globe, with the hope of securely practising their felonies in a place exempt from the dominion of law.—Stimulated by British influence, they have been preying upon the property of American citizens for years, in contemptuous defiance of the menaces of the American government.—When they arrested an American Minister and inflicted violence upon his person, they filled the measure of their iniquities and wantonly provoked the retribution which they suffered. If the government had neglected to avenge the insult, and to protect the rights of its citizens, it would have forfeited all authority and respect in the eyes of the world. The honor of the American flag has been sufficiently insulted in the waters of this continent, and we rejoice that it has been avenged and vindicated at last with becoming spirit.—While extending all proper indulgence to the contumacious outlaws of San Juan, Commander Hollins resented the interposition of the British officer in a manner which shows his pluck, and which will excite the admiration of his countrymen. The insolent boast of Nelson's day, that one British seaman could whip two Frenchmen, was retaliated upon Lieutenant Jolly with galling sarcasm; when Commander Hollins politely regretted that the force of the Bermuda was not "doubly equal that of the Cyane." It is in this spirit that an American officer should speak even to the "mistress of the seas."

GREAT FIRES IN CALIFORNIA.

From a telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Daily Standard, we learn that a large amount of property in the chief cities of California has again fallen a prey to fire. One hundred and sixty buildings had been burned in San Francisco, and the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Two hundred and sixty buildings were consumed in Sacramento, involving a loss of one million dollars.

The town of Columbia had also been nearly destroyed. The loss in the latter place was set down at half a million dollars.

Favorable accounts continue to come from the mines.

The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, at Carlisle, Pa., died of consumption a day or two since.

As small planets are nearest the sun, so are little children nearest to God.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Monday the 7th instant, after a session of about nine months.—It would appear from the number of bills passed, a list of which has been published, that a considerable amount of business has been done:

Among the most important of the acts passed, are the following:

The regular Appropriation bills.
The Kansas and Nebraska bill.
The bill providing for six first class war steamers.
The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden Treaty.
The Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska.
The bill extending the warehousing system.
The bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty.
The bill repealing the Minnesota Railroad Land bill.

In addition to the acts passed by the two Houses of Congress, the Senate, in conjunction with the President, has ratified a number of treaties, the most prominent of which are:

The Gadsden treaty.
The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.
The Commercial treaty with Japan.
The Neutrality treaty with Russia.
Sundry treaties extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska and other Territories.

The estimated aggregate amount of appropriations made at this session, including private bills, is $70,000,000.

☞ According to a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, the Czar, Nicholas, believes that Russia and the United States are destined to swallow up or at least absorb the rest of mankind. He thinks that a sympathy will spring up between these two great nations against which it would be fruitless to contend. According to the Czar's prediction America will acquire Canada—"the two extremes of the empire Republic and the empire of Russia will then touch, and the world will be, then, not Cossack or Republican, according to the Prophet of St. Helena, but Cossack and Republican."

☞ Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is said to have presented the protest of Lieut. Jolley, of the British Navy, to Mr. Marcy, with a demand for one million of dollars as indemnity to British subjects. Johnny Bull seems very anxious to kick up a muss with our Government about the San Juan affair.—He had better attend to his own business, or he may find warmer work than fighting the Russians.

THAT'S THE WAY TO TALK.—The publisher of the Wheeling Times, in giving the particulars of a recent difficulty between himself and the Postmaster at that place says: "So far as my paper is concerned, it shall be published free from the restraints of office holders' threats, if I have to place a revolver at the case of every compositor, and plant a swivel at the door of my office."

☞ From a statement made by Prof. Meriam to the New Pork papers, it would seem that he is impressed with the belief that thunder is productive of cholera. He says that "on the 23d of October, 1853, the ship Ohio, during a gale, while in lat. 49 deg. N., lon. 41 deg. W., was struck by lightning.—On the same day the cholera broke out on board the ship Constellation, then two days out from Liverpool, and before her arrival in New York one hundred of the passengers fell victims to the pestilence. A thundr storm at that season of the year was an unusual occurrence in that high northern latitude."

☞ Well may it be said, "in the midst of life we are in death." The Raleigh Metropolitan of last week says—"B. F. Tant, a citizen of this city, was taken with a fit of appoplexy, the 2nd instant, and died instantly. We saw him well at one o'clock and at two he was dead. How uncertain is life!"

☞ In an oration at Williams' College, Mass., the Hon. Edward Everett once said:

"I would rather occupy the bleakest nook of the mountain that towers above us, with the wild wolf and the rattlesnake for my nearest neighbor, with a village school, well kept, at the bottom of the hill, than dwell in a paradise of fertility, if I must bring up my children in lazy, pampered, self-sufficient ignorance."

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

One of the most fashionable dentists of Philadelphia, whose name is Beale, was arraigned before the Mayor of that city, on Tuesday, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, on a charge of attempting to commit rape on a very respectable young lady, aged about 19 years. Her name is not given. The particulars of the outrage are thus stated:

"It seems that she had gone to his office to have her teeth arranged and fixed. Whilst undergoing the operation, or about preparing for it, she is said to have been placed under the influence of ether or chloroform, and in this condition the accused is charged with having taken undue advantage of her helpless situation. She was very beautiful, highly accomplished, and under engagement of marriage, the nuptials soon to be celebrated.

"The affair has produced intense excitement and indignation. The accused heretofore bore a good reputation and enjoyed a large practice in his profession."

☞ There are said to be in Virginia three hundred and fifty organized lodges of the "Know Nothing" order.

THE LAST.—The "Owe-Nothings" is the name of a *very* independent order just organized out West. Very few members had joined at the last accounts.

☞ The *Spartan*, published at Spartanburg, S. C., has been enlarged and improved. It is a deservedly popular journal. The *Express*, of the same place, is a handsome and well conducted sheet. The Spartan pays a merited compliment to Dr. Columbus Mills, the Democratic Senator elect from Rutherford and Cleaveland. Dr. Mills is a noble specimen of a man, and richly deserves all the handsome things which have been said of him.

HONORARY DEGREES.

We notice that at the last Commencement of Union College, New York, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Gwynot, of Princeton, N. J.; and that of D. D. upon Rev. Robert H. Chapman, of Talladega, Ala. The last named gentleman is at present supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in this place.

A Test for Copper Ores.

For the benefit of those who may have ores in their possession, but have not a sufficient knowledge of chemistry to test them, we publish the following simple test, lately communicated to the American Presbyterian, by J. M. Sanford, a practical mineralogist.—It may be useful to many persons in those sections where copper ore is supposed to exist, as it will enable them to test such specimens as may come in their way without difficulty:

The following mode of detecting copper will be found to be simple and effective, and by carefully attending to the different steps in the process, any one who can procure a dime's worth of aquafortis, or what is the same, nitric acid, will be able to show the presence of the metal in a mineral that contains but a trace of it.

In the first place, reduce the mineral to be tested, to powder. Let a portion of this powder—say as much as can be taken up on a five cent piece—be roasted. This is easily done by heating it on a common shovel until it begins to get red hot.

The next step is to take the roasted powder—half as much as indicated above will be best—and place it on a piece of broken plate or saucer—a watch glass would be best.—Then drop on enough aquafortis to make a thin paste with the powder. Let it stand thus a few minutes, then add, drop by drop, about as much water.

In case the mineral contains an abundance of copper, it is only necessary to insert into this liquid a clean, bright, knife blade, when it will at once become coated with copper.

In case the mineral contains but little of the metal, it might be wholly overlooked in this way. To detect a small quantity of the metal it will be necessary to get rid of most of the aquafortis before inserting the knife blade. This is done by holding the piece of plate or saucer over a few coals until the powder becomes nearly dry, then add a few drops of water again, and insert the blade.—If any copper be present, it will finally appear upon the knife. It is proper in this case, to let the blade remain half an hour or more in liquid, if the copper does not appear sooner. In this way a very small amount of copper in a specimen may be detected.

Greytown and England.

It is asserted that the bombardment and destruction of Greytown will bring down on the United States the ire of Great Britain; that the British flag was now flying at Greytown, (where it stood we suppose,) and that British vessels of war were hunting the Cyane. The loyal subjects of her most gracious Majesty, at Kingston, Jamaica, are in a terrible stew. Listen to the Kingston Journal:

"Great Britain has no alternative but to avenge the insult offered to her flag, and the injury done to her ally. She is bound to do it, on every principle of honor and justice.—If she shrink from the task, then is her vaunted protection of the weak against the oppression of the strong, as in the case of Turkey, an empty boast. She has ships in sufficient numbers laid up in ordinary, which, with a little activity, may be soon equipped and commissioned, with which to bombard New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or any one of the American sea-ports, as a just measure of retaliation for the outrage on Greytown.—The bombardment of Odessa was an act of retribution for the Sinope massacre; and nothing less that a successful attack on some large American sea-port will teach Americans that they must abstain from attacks similar to that on Greytown, unless they be in accordance with the laws of nations."

Look out for the threatened bombardment of our Northern cities. The United States have shown to England that the influence she has attempted to retain in Central America is not much regarded, and that the nest of pirates and Jamaica free negroes congregated at Greytown could not with impunity commit outrages on American citizens. Hence the anger of the Kingston people. The hold of Britain on Central America has been proved not to be very thoroughly recognised by the Yankees, and the first practical illustration of how we treat her absurd claims, and how we intend to punish the impudence growing out of these claims, has taken the Kingston people all aback. When the British vessels capture the Cyane, or New York or Boston is bombarded, we will let our readers know.—*South Carolinian.*

New Orleans, August 5, 1854.

Twenty stores were destroyed by fire this morning, which were occupied by twenty-six firms, including R. W. Millbank, Shultz & Haddin, Pamelee Brothers, Martin Owen, J. O. Woodruff, J. W. Station, Graham & Buckingham, J. M. Savage, and A. W. Walker—all of whom were heavy losers.

ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We regret to learn that a rude and wilful assault was yesterday morning made on the person of the President of the United States as he was leaving the Capitol. The offender was promptly arrested, and on examination before Capt. Dunnington it was proved that he threw the missile which struck him. However, the President generously requested that he be released, and accordingly he was set at liberty.—*Washington Sentinel, Saturday.*

There is no remedy for intemperance, except total abstinence.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Election News.

We indulged the hope that we should be able to-day to furnish our readers with the complete returns from the election. But such is not the case. The returns come in slowly. The Standard says: Mr. Bragg's clear gain over Pierce and Scott's vote in sixty eight counties, is 1,784 votes. Mr. Bragg is, therefore, Governor elect by from two to three thousand majority. The Senate will stand thirty democrats, twenty feds., and the Commons sixty three democrats, fifty seven feds—making SIXTEEN on joint ballot!

We have corrected our table, below, as far as we have the vote.

Vote of North Carolina.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr, and the vote for Bragg and Dockery as far as received. The counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Alexander,	230	361	235	441
Anson,	513	1088	255	902
Ashe,	916	544	556	666
Alamance,			699	597
Burke,	489	1216	333	751
Buncombe,	684	946	592	775
Bladen,	631	358	620	426
Bertie,	420	227	410	490
Beaufort,	554	847	497	948
Brunswick,	271	343	497	948
Cabarrus,	441	714	425	642
Craven,	698	596	638	599
Cumb'rla'd,	1388	783	1473	904
Chowan,	228	249	283	245
Columbus,	443	198	503	296
Camden,	122	488	125	461
Carteret,	392	411		
Cherokee,	551	540		
Caswell,	1013	270	1007	220
Chatham,	980	995	1017	1137
Caldwell,	196	600		
Currituck,	603	178	544	158
Cleaveland,	870	305	978	336
Catawba,			730	310
Davidson,	746	951	679	1292
Davie,	345	490	364	616
Duplin,	1072	190	1060	225
Edgcombe,	1425	104	1404	155
Franklin,	721	341	713	339
Forsythe,			897	802
Granville,	1083	1005	1078	995
Gaston,			808	138
Guilford,	480	1524	533	1615
Greene;	361	317	358	351
Gates;	406	363		
Haywood,	551	368	345	350
Halifax,	541	551	584	551
Hertford,	246	360	237	306
Hyde,	408	338		
Henderson,	340	762	243	687
Iredell;	393	1035	392	1256
Jones,	240	214	230	229
Johnston,	883	733	1034	827
Jackson,				
Lenoir;	459	267	394	276
Lincoln,	1934	680	573	296
Madison,	168	278	428	311
McDowell,			211	637
Martin;	676	260	696	299
Moore;	646	615	605	752
Montgomery,	209	706	145	741
Macon,	432	451	229	390
Mecklenb'g;	1421	721	1023	652
Nash,	1030	84	1115	95
N. Hanover,	1342	350	1189	524
N'rthamton,	586	504	641	492
Onslow,	696	167	596	238
Orange,	1796	1528	963	1080
Pasquotank,	247	453	331	494
Perquimons,	312	347	343	334
Pitt,	649	636	725	708
Person,	550	341	601	331
Robeson,	760	693	782	679
Rowan,	712	776	932	976
Rock'gham,	1072	356	1036	317
Rutherford,	506	1106	621	1019
Randolph,	439	1279	403	1378
Richmond,	194	624	116	690
Sampson,	905	509	860	599
Surry;	1376	1206	797	464
Stokes;	1481	1132	1532	1237
Stanly,	80	896	95	800
Tyrell;	114	282	109	275
Union,			729	472
Wake;	1561	1102	1541	1180
Warren;	696	162	753	163
Washington,	297	247	245	388
Wayne;	1196	283	1145	304
Wilkes,	893	1345	325	1271
Watauga,				
Yadkin,			650	758
Yancy,	694	336	636	349
	48,488	42,993		
	42,963			
	5,491			

ELECTIONS.

In Iowa the whole Whig and anti-Nebraska State ticket is elected. The Whigs have also a majority in the Legislature, and have no doubt elected both Congressmen. A United States Senator, in place of Hon. A. C. Dodge, is to be elected by the Legislature just chosen.

In Missouri the returns indicate the defeat of Mr. Benton for Congress by 700 majority. His opponent was L. M. Kennett, Whig.

Important from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.–Important despatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Buchanan, Minister to England, reporting that the Spanish revolution has been entirely successful. The Queen left Madrid a fugitive, and it is said has gone to Paris.—The insurgents were everywhere victorious.

There are over 7,000,000 Roman Catholics in this country, five-sevenths of which are Irish. There are also 1,112 Roman Catholic churches. The amount of their value is estimated at $8,974,338. Also 12,863 Roman Catholic priests. So says an exchange.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT DEAD.–The Warrenton (Va.) Whig, says: "Easter, a negro woman, the property of Eliza F. Carter, near Upperville, in Fauquier county, died on the 17th July, having attained the age of *one hundred and forty years!*—This is the most remarkable cases of longevity on record."

Horrible Murder.

Another shocking murder was committed in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. N. T. Tucker, editor of the Daily Freeman, on his way home from his office, drank with a friend and became intoxicated. On reaching home he gave his children a pop-gun, which soon after created a quarrel among them, and he subsequently took up a razor, and laying hold of his little boy aged five years, he cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. The New York Express gives the following details of the revolting scene:

"As he was about to commit the fatal deed, the child cried, in pitiable accents, 'don't kill me, daddy,' and these were the last words the poor babe spoke, for in a second he was dead. The mother, who was in the room, and little thought her husband was about to commit the horrid deed, shrieked, and he immediately caught hold of her and cut her throat from the left ear, but the razor missed the jugular vein and cut the cheek. He then made two other attempts at her throat, making severe gashes, but she struggled and fought with him, and prevented his accomplishing his murderous purpose. The daughter of the unfortunate man, and her brother, escaped from the room and gave the alarm, and soon officer Caverty, of the Third District, and several other persons, rushed up stairs to withhold his murderous hand.

"On entering, they found Mr. Tucker struggling with his wife, in the act of cutting at her throat; on the floor lay the body, of the murdered child, weltering in its blood, which made room the like a slaughter house. One of the persons who first entered struck the murderer on the head and knocked him down, and one or two others held him down. He tried to get his hand into his pocket, threatening to shoot them, but the officer raised his club to strike him if he made any attempt to injure them. They then secured him and conveyed him to the Third District station house, where he was locked up out of the way of further harm. In the commission of the horrid deed he cut his own thumb severely."

The New York Tribune, in which an account of the above enormity appears, has the following paragraph:

"One of those brutal murders which seems peculiarly to belong to the institution of slavery, took place yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the free States men above the condition of rowdies do not habitually go armed like assassins; importations from the regions of chivalry, however, reveal occasionally bowie-knives, sword-canes, and pistols.—In the present instance, a man claiming to be a gentleman, R. M. Graham, of New Orleans, had a murderous weapon—a sword-cane—and on being reprimanded for his drunken noises in the St. Nicholas Hotel, stabbed Mr. Loring, of California, through the body, and killed him. This barbarous murder could hardly have been committed by a Northern man. It is the product of slavery."

Which is the most brutal? From all accounts Dr. Graham was on a drunken spree, and stabbed Col. Loring, without probably knowing what he was doing. Horace Greeley is mad with negro-phobia.

The Boston Times, after some remarks upon the subject of the cholera, in which it ridicules and treats as trash all or most of the advice published as to remedies, or "how to avoid it," &c., &c., holds the following:

"We have a little advice to give, which we promise shall be just as worthless and difficult of being followed as that which we have ourself condemned: Trouble yourselves little as possible about the cholera. Eat what you can get, so long as it is of ordinary wholesomeness. If you are a poor man, as it is a thousand to one that you are, your bill of fare will not be so large as to cause you much trouble in the selection of your dishes. Drink no strong liquor. Wash yourself thoroughly—by way of novelty. Eschew lobsters, instead of chewing them. Do a good action without expectation of profit—if you can.—Sleep as many hours as possible, and not in a draught. Buy no railroad stocks; deal with no banks; cut the constables. Keep your temper, for no one will buy it, and it is'nt worth giving away. If, in spite of following these "rules of life," you should be attacked by cholera, send for the best physician you can get, and follow his advice. If you should recover, return your thanks to heaven, and pay your doctor's bill. Don't grumble if he shall estimate the value of your life higher than you are in the habit of doing—for how should he know its utter worthlessness? If you should find all science and knowledge unavailable for your restoration, and that you are fast getting into that dreadful valley through which we must all walk, console yourself by the reflection that to die is by no means the greatest evil that can happen to man, and that an inspired authority has said that the day of man's death is better than that of his birth. To die by cholera cannot be agreeable, but it is preferable to many forms that our only sure visiter often assumes. The man who continues to live may come to be hanged, whereas the victim of cholera is beyond the reach of the arm of the gallows. He is as well off as the gracious Duncan after the graceless Macbeth had stuck his bowie into him; and he must be a very democratical sort of a personage who cannot be content to lie down—even if it be in darkness—with kings, and conquerors, and others of the great of the earth."

A NEW SPECIES OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Dye's Bank Mirror says a large amount of counterfeit ten cent pieces are being circulated in New York and Boston, of the most dangerous kind ever invented. They have a goddess and liberty pole, cap, stars and date on one side, and the United States of America, wreath, and "One Dime" on the other, and appear to be manufactured out of type metal, and are galvanized over. They have the exact weight, size, thickness and appearance of the genuine, but break as easy as type.

"BILL NEBRASKA."—The first white male child born in Nebraska since the passage of the organization bill was born at Dr. Clarke's Hospital, Nebraska Centre, in June, and was christened *Bill Nebraska Kinney*. His father, the Hon. J. F. Kinney, chief justice of Utah, has taken the lead in sustaining the 'Douglas bill" in a very forcible manner.

COPPER MINES.—The Copper mines of this county are opening beautifully. The proprietors are actively engaged in taking out ore for market; that already taken out is not considered inferior to the best. Our people are remarkably energetic in their researches, and those engaged in their farms are despatching their work rapidly, that they may delve into the hills and mountains in search of mineral wealth, with which they abundantly abound.

We opine that in less than three months developments will be made that will astonish the whole country, and show that Georgia is entitled to that well merited appellation, the "Empire State of the South."—*Dahlonegah Signal.*

The Board of Directors of the Rome Ga., Railroad have declared adividend of three dollars and a half per share out of the earnings of the past six months.

Mr. Davis, of Clermont county, (Ohio) took the first lot of ripe peaches of this season to Cincinnati, and sold them at *eight dollars* per bushel.

BAD DEBTS.—Hunt's Merchants Magazine advocates the passage of an act, abolishing all laws for the collection of debts, except where property is transferred for its security; the property so transferred to be the only legal security on such debt. The writer says, that should this become a law, it would prevent seventy-five per cent. of the bad debts now made, besides promoting integrity and upright mercantile character.

Baltimore, August 10, 1854.

Mr. Lewis, the Democratic nominee, has been elected to Congress in the eleventh district of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John F. Snodgrass.

New York, August 10.

Intelligence has been received that a French frigate lately succeeded in capturing, near Turk's Island, the piratical brig which recently caused considerable alarm in that quarter, by overhauling and robbing a number of vessels.

The Central Presbyterian Church in Broom street was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Boston, August 11.

Commodore Downs died here to day.

A Russian brig has been captured by an English vessel and taken to Valparaiso.

A LEARNED WOMAN.—The Southside Democrat mentions an American lady, who it is said, has perhaps, no equal in the world for critical knowledge of languages, for she "converses readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish and Hungarian, and is familiar with twenty modern dialects besides Greeck, Latin Hebrew, Persian and Arabic."

Good Heavings! A lady with thirty one tongues! Insatiate blue-stocking, "would not one suffice!"—*Rich. Dispatch.*

MARRIED,

On Sandy Mush, on the 13th inst., by J. W. Reeves, Esq., Mr. G. W. WORLEY to Miss CATHARINE AUSTIN—all of Madison County.

In Greeneville, Tenn., on the 4th instant, by Rev. J. B. Dobson, Mr. VALENTINE S. JONES to Miss SARAH T., youngest daughter of Joseph Powell, Esq.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.
Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.



THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE; and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, especially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.
August 17th, 1854.—3t

READ THIS,

It is to Your Interest!!

ALL IN WANT OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,

Will now have an opportunity to supply themselves with good articles upon the most reasonable terms.

MR. MYERS,
OF THE FIRM OF
MYERS & JANKE, RICHMOND, VA.,

Importers and manufacturers of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, will be in Asheville about the 21st of August, at the Eagle Hotel, where he will remain for several days, with a large stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware, &c., which he will be pleased to show to all who favor him with a call. His stock is perhaps the largest ever exhibited in this place; his watches are perfect time keepers, being from the most celebrated makers, and are all overhauled and regulated before sold, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Spectacles adjusted to defected sight
Upon unerring scientific principles.

The subscribers will also have on hand a large assortment of

Spectacles.

All persons suffering from defective vision, proceeding from any cause whatever, can have glasses applied upon sound philosophical principles which will not only improve vision, but will also preserve the sight from injury.

The citizens of the surrounding country will do well to call on the subscribers at an early day, as such an opportunity seldom offers.

MYERS & JANKE.
August 17, 1854.—tf.

$20 REWARD.



A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in Jail, of my Negro man,

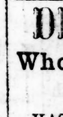
GEORGE,

who ran away from me, at PENDLETON, S. C., on Wednesday the 9th of August.

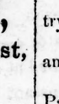
The said negro is black—about 30 years of age, and rather short and stout. He was brought from Petersburg, Va., and being able to *read and write*, will probably try to make his way back in THAT DIRECTION, under a FORGED PASS. Address,

W. A. HAYNE,
PENDLETON, S. C.

August 17th, 1854.—3w.



SALE OF NEGROES.

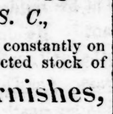


I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE;



Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS; Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell, must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the 22nd day of August, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs.
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.
July 20, 1854. 6w.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.		July 22	—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river	C. G, Aug.	4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek "	"	11—15
Catawba	" Crook'd Cr'k "	"	18—22
Franklin	" Franklin "	"	25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k "	Sept.	1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks "	"	8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k "	"	15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville, "	"	22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "*MALE ACADEMY*," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry.	
Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.
June 24th, 1854.—8w.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,



BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co., Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



RIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as hereto fore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Something New!
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS.

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER, are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by *Mr.* Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13 1854.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The Ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa Cohuttah and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow flour corn meal, bacon lard, good linsey beef hides &c. &c.

Asheville Oct 13. 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs. ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Mooday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails molasses spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees anvils vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,



DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '50.

DR. ROGERS'
Liverwort & Tar,
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to
CONSUMPTION.
LOOK AT ITS
Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn.. John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.



WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S
Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THI INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

_____ Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Massarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time of* the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extra*; though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60 00; for 20 years, $100 00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13 00, $17,00, $21 00, $25 00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20 00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10 00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00. Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2 00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1 50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community a handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, mous de barages, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, delaines and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay in goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.